

BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon by THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
Frank E. Langle, Publisher.SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year by mail.....\$4.00
Three months by mail.....\$1.00
One month by mail......40 cents
Single copy......2 cents
All subscriptions cash in advance.MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

The Vermont Senate is a firm believer in suspending the rules and letting delays go hang.

Barre ought to get rid of quite a number of paving blocks if the projected street contracts in the eastern states are carried out this year.

The fashion plate people tell us that men's wear is to be more vivid. One of these days it may become so bright that street lights will no longer be needed.

It is easy to see now why Henry Ford retired from the automobile business; it was to devote his time to fighting for that seat in the United States Senate.

One person who can give President Wilson a good idea of what Belgium went through at the hands of Germany is Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium. It is to be hoped that Wilson will call Whitlock into conference.

Those 200,000 French girls who are said to be planning to marry American soldiers will not find any counts among the number but they will find many men who count for something. Probably a large percentage of the 200,000 French girls are to be congratulated on their good judgment.

The destruction by fire of those 30 automobiles in a North Bennington garage will not make any appreciable dent in the automobile supply, but the incident goes to show how the nation disposes of no small share of its annual output of motor vehicles. Very many of the machines go into the national ash-heap.

Water is taking on a new commercial importance with the threatened advent of the cold-war regime. We note that New York capitalists have recently bought a large spring water system on the western side of the Green Mountains and will conduct the business. The water business is likely to take on more or less of a boom.

With military men of the United States demanding that the government maintain an army of half a million men for an indefinite period and with Great Britain preparing to keep a million of men under arms for an indefinite period, too, and with France forming plans for occupying the western bank of the Rhine river forever, it does not look as if everybody felt full confidence in the possibility of the league of nations becoming a practical factor in the upholding of the peace of the world.

A complaint comes from Massachusetts that Vermont's roads are too narrow. The roads are too narrow. The roads of any state are too narrow unless we except the trunk lines. Vermont may be somewhat slower than Massachusetts in widening its trunk lines but the improvement is coming about. In some places it is possible for automobiles to pass without brushing hubs in the process. But Massachusetts should not expect Vermont to make boulevards through hundreds of square miles of unoccupied land—not for a while at any rate.

We are not in favor of reclaiming the arid, swamp and other waste lands for the benefit of the returning soldiers. If the soldiers want land, give them the best there is, not tuck in the swamps and sand hills.—St. Johnsbury Republican.

Which is, of course, equivalent to saying, let them come and settle on nice little farms in Vermont, where the air is pure, the water sparkling with life and the land reasonably fertile. The contemporary is right; the soldiers should not be tucked away in some waste places but they should be induced to settle on the best land there is available. There is much land in Vermont which is waiting to be occupied and tilled.

The alien restriction bill is making progress in Congress and bids fair to become a law of the land at a time when its agency will be very much in demand. It is almost certain that as soon as the steamships are available after transporting soldiers and soldiers' supplies there will be a concerted rush to the United States from every quarter of the globe, thus accentuating the problem of reconstruction which the United States already faces. In the meantime the other nations would be relieved in large measure of their own responsibilities in meeting readjustments. The United States is not called upon to be the fairy god mother for every other nation on earth.

It is doubly hard for relatives and friends of soldiers to get word now, more than two months after the armistice was signed, that their soldiers were killed in action back in late September and October; but it is probable that the war department is nearly at the end of its list of such major casualties although the supplementary lists of those who were wounded and who, having recovered, are perhaps already home, will continue to come for a time. The names of men killed in action which are being received

now by the war department undoubtedly represent the clearing up of confused records on the other side of the ocean as comparisons and revisions are made. No more long lists of major casualties may be expected to be received.

A number of pro-Hohenzollern propaganda has been instituted in Germany, it would seem, through the publishing in a prominent German newspaper of an article which paints in pitiful detail the dreary outlook ahead of the former emperor. That such an article should be permitted to be published in the present regime in Germany is rather remarkable and lends some strength to the suspicion that things are not just what they might seem to be east of the Rhine. Not so very long ago the German press was muzzled to the highest degree and anything which smacked of siding with royalty was no more tolerated than a mad dog in a crowd. Yet this article in the German newspaper was passed by the censor and was allowed to be sent broadcast all through the domain. It may be that there is a changing sentiment among the German people, toward toleration, if not support, of the man who brought so much trouble and misery upon Germany.

VERMONT'S RATIFICATION VOTE.

The action of the Vermont legislature in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the United States constitution is, indeed, a "post mortem" action, as one member of the House so aptly stated during the debate on the measure during the present week. It made no difference what Vermont did at this late date, practically all the other states of the union having given their official assent to the proposed action and the state department having issued a proclamation, announcing formal ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, as required. If Vermont had taken up this matter when action counted for anything, Vermont might have lent some moral support to the movement; but, as it is now, Vermont commits itself to a policy after it has had that policy pointed out and the way completely blazed. Vermont is simply a "me too" state tagging along on the tail end of the procession of states and not showing any particular initiative of its own. It is no credit to Vermont to accept a situation when that situation is forced upon the state; so the legislature's action of Wednesday in ratifying was practically of no importance.

CURRENT COMMENT

Springfield Feels Isolated.

According to a late bulletin of the Vermont state board of health, during the October epidemic of the influenza Montpelier had 3,000 cases, St. Johnsbury 2,984, Barre 2,445, St. Albans 2,250. The only other town in Vermont reporting over 1,000 cases was Burlington, which had 1,234. Thus is Springfield, with nearly 1,200 cases and 21 deaths from the October epidemic, completely overlooked. It is strange to how slight a degree this town is part and parcel of Vermont, although it is one of the largest and certainly the busiest of communities in the state. The whole machine world knows Vermont principally because Springfield is in it, but Vermont itself is hardly cognizant of the fact that it has an industrial center of so much importance within its boundaries. There are men of wide reputation here of whom the rank and file of the state never even heard. Verily, a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. However, this attitude of the state toward Springfield may in no small measure be due to Springfield's attitude towards the state. The town is perhaps a trifle self-centered. It has large interests which demand the time and attention of its ablest men and which they are unwilling to neglect for public affairs, that appear to them of comparatively less moment. Consequently, Springfield is seldom represented at state conventions, seldom holds a state

office, is not a rallying point for state gatherings and fails to impress the state board of health with 1,200 cases of influenza.—Springfield Reporter.

Soldiers and Unemployment.

Reports of the increase of unemployment in the country are undoubtedly based on fact. Local conditions hereabout are certainly worse than the United States department of labor's bulletin discloses. The recent order of the secretary of war to the effect that no soldier should be obliged to accept discharge from the army until he had secured work in civil life reflects the government's desire to ameliorate conditions of idleness. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York state director of the United States employment service, feels that demobilization has proceeded too rapidly. It does not appear from results thus far that England has been any more successful in demobilization, with her different method of discharging soldiers according to their trades and the industrial demand for them. The soldiers over there are very eager to get out of the army on any conditions and the same feeling among them here may nullify much of the good in Secretary Baker's order.

Dr. Kirchwey offers a most interesting observation in pointing out that many discharged soldiers are not eager to return to their old jobs and that they are walking the streets to find work of a more dignified character. That must be true of some soldiers, nearly all of whom are young. They are now beginning life anew and if the old occupation was disliked or if they have new ambitions aroused in them, the desire for a change will assert itself. This discontent, in itself wholesome, may be the root of social disorders on a large scale unless the problem is carefully and successfully treated.—Springfield Republican.

Emergence of the Old Germany.


Count Bernstorff has joined the democratic party, and at Berlin he meets the press correspondents as the representative of the foreign office, assuring them that there is now a strong government in Germany. The Ebert government evades the question as to what is going to be done with the ex-kaiser, declaring that the question of his fate is not urgent, and in the meantime there is a story which, if not yet true, is prophetic, that as soon as the Weimar convention has settled the constitution and organization of the new Germany, William II will return to the country. What his return would mean, it is not difficult to conjecture.

The machinery of propaganda has begun to function once more. Its present work is being done mostly in the direction of Poland and Russia, and in America; its immediate object is to prevent the successful formation of the Polish state. A free Poland, comprising all the territory inhabited by Poles, would constitute a barrier to German occupation or exploitation of Russia. Consequently the propaganda, never really ceasing its operations, directs its efforts against Poland, stirring up class divisions, taking advantage of race and religious animosities and jealousies, and in every way and everywhere seeking to destroy the new state. But let free Poland be paralyzed and the weak Russians opened up to German economic penetration and political aggression, and German-Austria added to imperial "democratic" Germany, and in great part the victory of the entente allies would have been won in vain. Opposition to free Poland to-day, wherever it is found, is assistance to German imperialism.

This German influence, with its tendency to bring the old domination out on top at least in eastern and Baltic Europe, is a thing for Americans to watch, both in Europe and in America, if they desire that the work which they have been doing on the battlefields of France shall be effective.—Boston Transcript.

The League of the Victors.

All Americans whose patriotism is old-fashioned enough to include an unabating respect for the practical idealism that marked the statesmanship of George Washington will, we feel certain, rejoice in the evidence at hand that the league of nations that won the war is already in existence and on the job. Suggestions for other leagues have been referred to a special committee for investigation and later report. They will not be allowed to delay or diminish the sentence soon to be pronounced upon the guilty and defeated foe by the five nations now in control of the conference. The United States, Great Britain, France and Italy,



HURRY

Sale of Overcoats at reduced prices. Less than 25 in the lot, so step lively if you wish to save some real money and get a good Coat; \$16.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

We have two Youths' Coats, size 15, now priced at \$4.75. These are worth more than double the price marked.

Special

Men's Union Suits, extra heavy cotton, ribbed, all sizes, 34 to 50, \$1.75 each.

Whose Your Tailor?

F. H. Rogers & Company

and probably Japan, are members of the league which will assemble and operate the "mopping-up" machinery that must be kept going long after the peace is signed. They are the nations that will fix and enforce the terms of that peace and they will not be diverted therefrom by pacifist theories or enemy machinations concerning the creation of a so-called super-state for the government of our own and the other nations of the world.

Some of the smaller belligerent nations show dissatisfaction with the league's decision regarding their representation, as well as with the determination of Clemenceau to satisfy the demand of public opinion for the speediest possible settlement. It is natural that they should be slow to recognize the disparity of interests involved and reluctant to content themselves with the minority representation the league has allowed them. We must rely upon the distribution of the fruits of victory which the "big five" will make to alleviate the discontent among the other belligerents. The quicker peace comes the richer will be the fruits thereof, and in that harvest Belgium and Serbia and the other small nations will have a generous share. They, even more than the great powers, would be put in jeopardy by the delay that would result from a protracted discussion and agreement by the whole conference upon the future organization of the world as a condition precedent to the disposition of the business in hand. That business is the no less serious and vital matter of preparing and pronouncing the sentence upon the nation adjudged guilty of the crime of the ages. All this Clemenceau has seen, and so seeing has had the courage to act accordingly. As the presiding officer of the conference it is he who is blazing the way, shunting aside to special committees questions that divide, and keeping before the league of the victors the main matters upon which early agreement is essential. In following his lead President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George show sagacity. They know that France incarnates the issue upon which the United States, Great Britain, Italy and Japan joined her in the struggle. They are coming to realize the potency that the voice of France must have in the making of a righteous peace.

When the terms of the sentence are

agreed upon and pronounced the experience in co-operative effort which carried the five nations through the war to victory may well from the corner-stone of a compact which will cover their relations throughout the time that it will take to harvest the full fruits of their victory. Reparation must not only be demanded, it must be taken; indemnities must not only be imposed, they must be collected; treaties must not only be negotiated; they must be enforced; the Hague tribunal must not only be rehabilitated, but its machinery reassembled on a firmer foundation and its processes once more set in motion; the Hague, which was our first league of nations, must, either under its own or another name, be safeguarded after it is set up and other nations included in its membership as their governments and their peoples show themselves fit for association with the civilized.

But the beginning of these things is the league of the victors—the "big five"—over the sessions of whose representatives at Paris "the grand young man" of France is presiding with such force and dexterity that his associates gladly follow his lead. Meanwhile, the world will breathe easier for the assurance, sent out from Paris by the correspondents, that the schemes for a so-called "super-state" have all been set at naught, and that the conference of the "big five" into a tribunal competent to hand down and to execute the sentence for which a civilized and outraged world is waiting none too patiently.—Boston Transcript.

GRANITEVILLE

Dance, LaSasso's hall, Friday night by Girls' Gaiety club. Gilbertson's orchestra. Admission, 75c; ladies, free.—adv. Remember the play, "Rebellious Jane," to be given by the Bachelor Girls at Willamstown Tuesday, Feb. 4. Special features between the acts. Also dance after the play. Seats on sale at McAllister's store.—adv.

Change Justified.

Cheyenne County News—"Harry A. Spankus has petitioned to have his name changed. Think of his children being asked by some cross-grained old maid what their names were, and being compelled to answer: "Spankus."—Boston Transcript.

A Sad Prediction.

Fortune Teller—"You are going to be visited by a dark lady." Female Patron—"Visited? Oh, dear! And I thought the new cook I hired at the intelligence office this afternoon looked like a stayer."—Boston Transcript.

Showing Up His Family.

A grammar school teacher having asked for a short essay employing certain words ending with "tion," a pupil handed in this astonishing production: "Father's hair is a recollection; mother's is an acquisition; sister's is an aggregation; brother's is a conflagration, and baby's is a mere premonition."—Boston Transcript.

PEACE—AND THEN WHAT?

With the glorious dawn of peace, statesmen and business men the world over are asking: "What can we do to get ready for the reconstruction period?"

How about YOUR business? Are you putting it in such shape that you will be able to take care of the increased trade which will follow the removal of the war restrictions?

No factor of peace preparedness is more important than the establishment of substantial banking connections. THE QUARRY SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO. is a business man's bank, and is qualified to take a prominent part in financing the coming reconstruction in Barre's industries. Avail yourself of our experience and exceptional facilities, and of our warm, humanized banking policy. Come in to-day and discuss your peace problems with our officers.

QUARRY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres. A. P. ABBOTT, V.-Pres. C. M. WILLEY, Treas.
DIRECTORS:
Ben A. Eastman, J. M. Boutwell, W. G. Reynolds, A. P. Abbott, H. F. Cutler, W. H. Miles, E. L. Scott, H. J. M. Jones, B. W. Hooker, H. H. Jackson

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.

Ninety-First Year

Assets - - - \$10,235,690.00

Membership - - - 46,000

Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost—no profit

If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent

McAllister & Kent
Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange

February First

will end our special offer on Goodyear, Kelly-Springfield, Portage, Norwalk and Goodrich Tires in our stock.

You will be glad that you heeded our advice and saved 15 per cent on your Tires, as the present prices will prevail for several months to come.

H. G. Bennett,
Barre, Vermont

A. W. Badger & Co.

UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS—TEL. 447-W—OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN THIS WORK—THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE

Special Reduction

—on all—

Lumbermen's Rubbers and Leggings

Men's and Boys' Moccasins

Ladies' and Men's Felt Shoes

Men's Heavy Wool Hose

If you want to save money on the above get our prices. This sale does not include overshoes or light rubbers.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

Russell's Week End Combination Sale

COMBINATION SALE NO. 1:

1 lb. Opeko Coffee	.....\$4.2
1 pkg. Opeko Tea	......55
1 cake Toilet Soap	......20
1 cake Pine Tar Soap	......20
1 can Talcum Powder	......25
Total value	.....\$1.62

Week-End
Sale Price

99c

COMBINATION SALE NO. 2:

1 lb. Opeko Coffee	.....\$4.2
1 pkg. Opeko Tea	......55
1 cake Symond's Inn Cooking Chocolate	......30
1 lb. Cascade Linen Writing Paper	......45
2 pkgs. Envelopes	......40
Total value	.....\$2.12

Week-End
Sale Price

1.39

COMBINATION SALE NO. 3:

1 lb. Opeko Coffee	.....\$4.2
1 pkg. Opeko Tea	......55
1 cake Symond's Inn Cooking Chocolate	......30
1 lb. Cascade Linen Writing Paper	......45
1 box Barr's Saturday Chocolates	......75
Total value	.....\$2.47

Week-End
Sale Price

1.49

COMBINATION SALE NO. 4:

1 box Modern Art Stationery	.....\$6.0
1 bottle Fountain Pen Ink	......25
1 doz. Pens and Holder	......15
1 Cleanit Eraser	......10
2 Pencils	......10
Total value	.....\$1.20

Week-End
Sale Price

89c

COMBINATION SALE NO. 5:

1 bottle Toilet Water, either Violet or Lily of Valley	.....\$1.50
1 jar Violet Cerate for the skin	......50
1 box Bouquet Jeanice Talcum Powder	......50
1 cake Toilet Soap	......25
1 Wash Cloth	......25
Total value	.....\$3.00

Week-End
Sale Price

1.89

COMBINATION SALE NO. 6:

1 bottle Specific and Alterative Compound	.....\$2.00
1 box Eczema Ointment	......50
1 cake Medicated Skin Soap	......25
1 box Harmony Day Cream	......75
Total value	.....\$3.50

Week-End
Sale Price

2.49

Opeko Coffee.....1 lb. 42c, 2 lbs. 43c

Opeko Tea.....1 pkg. 55c, 2 pkgs. 56c

Symonds Inn Cooking Chocolate.....1 cake 30c, 2 cakes 31c

Russell's Red Cross Pharmacy